

THE DAILY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1900.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office—238 E. Editorial Rooms—36

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.
Daily only, one year, \$8.00
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Daily, per week, by carrier, 15 cts
Daily, single copy, 5 cts
Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier, 20 cts

PER YEAR.
\$1.00

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paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp, on a twelve-

page or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage

stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these

rates.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

NEW YORK—Astor House and Fifth-avenue

HOTEL—Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217

Broadway street.

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Governor Roosevelt is popular not only

because he has done things, but because

he has done them remarkably well.

The anti-imperialists seem to be angry

because they cannot find any trace of im-

perialism in the Republican platform.

During the past two years counties in

Kansas have refunded almost \$5,000,000 of

6 and 7 per cent. bonds with bonds bearing

4 and 5 per cent.

When money owners are hunting invest-

ments that will yield 4 or 5 per cent. in-

terest net, the money power has assumed

the form of a solicitor.

The question whether the Constitution

does or does not extend over acquired ter-

ritory is not one for political campaigns, but

one for the Supreme Court.

In compliance with a demand by the

Agricultural German government an-

nounces that it will admit foreign farm

laborers. There is no danger of a rush

from the United States.

Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld has an-

nounced his intention to retire from pol-

itics, which means that he has been

elected by what he calls the rat-hole

politics of Mayor Harrison.

While it is probable that the majority

of the Democratic voters in Indiana yet

favor 15 to 1, the minority, which does not,

embraces the brains and influence of the

party. Besides, the latter are in the saddle.

The New York Herald is appealing to

the Democrats to break the shackles of

Bryanism and nominate Mr. Cleveland.

Unfortunately, the number of Democrats

in the West who favor the Cleveland

brand of Democracy is small.

It is significant that while the Repub-

licans would never think of going out-

side the party for a candidate for Vice

President, Mr. Bryan would prefer a run-

ning mate who never professed to be a

Democrat—Towne, of Minnesota.

Beginning with the Pierce administration

in 1853 every Democratic national ad-

ministration since has laid the train to finan-

cial revision and industrial stagnation.

Could anything different be expected from

such policy as the Bryans propose?

The action of the railroads in with-

drawing the one cent a mile rate to the national

G. A. R. encampment, substituting there-

for a round trip ticket for one fare, will

be a surprise to the veterans, who have

often been specially favored by the cent-

a-mile rate.

Mr. Bryan will not be content with a

"front porch" campaign because the audi-

ence which will seek him will not satisfy

his desire for crowds. Thousands will rush

to hear him when close at hand, but com-

paratively few would pay railroad fares

to Nebraska to listen to him.

Those persons who have been advising

reference to the platform of the Republican

convention can now volunteer their services

to the Bryan party. If they could con-

struct a silver platform that would read

"15 to 1" to one element and "dead issue"

to another a number of anxious statesmen

would pass the hat around.

It is characteristic of Colonel Roosevelt

that the first public engagement he should

keep after his nomination for Vice Pres-

ident—in fact, he says the only one on his

calendar at present—is a reunion of the Rough

Riders in Oklahoma. His reception there

will be something that would make down-

East people open their eyes.

The criticism which is made of the Pres-

ident's proclamation offering amnesty to

the Filipinos is that it offers them no in-

dication of the future policy of the United

States towards them. The answer to such

criticism is that the President has no

authority to declare a policy regarding the

future government of the Philippines, as

that is a power conferred upon Congress.

The Republican ticket presents the inter-

esting combination of two veterans of

different wars. When McKinley entered

the Union army Roosevelt was only two

years old, and when the latter enlisted in

the war with Spain McKinley was Pres-

ident of the United States. Both served

with distinction and honor. This is the

first time such a combination has been pre-

sented to the American people for their

suffrages.

None of the convention speeches came

nearer sounding the keynote of the cam-

paign than Chairman Hernald did when he

said "The issues will be compressed into

the two words, patriotism and prosperity."

These two words embrace the whole gos-

pel of Republicanism for this campaign,

and while they are capable of indefinite

enlargement, expansion and variation, they

tell the whole story. Patriotism stands

for the achievements of the army and

navy, the results of the war, the defense

of the flag and the establishment of United

States sovereignty where it is right be-

longs, while prosperity stands for every-

thing that is represented in present busi-

ness conditions and prospects. Let us have

a patriotism and prosperity but with

portraits of McKinley and Roosevelt.

THE FILIPINO PLAN.

Simultaneously with the publication of

the President's amnesty proclamation in

the Philippines we have the terms of peace

proposed by a conference of some two hun-

dred prominent Filipinos. That the mili-

tary authorities encouraged the conference

is shown by the fact that no less than

thirty political prisoners were released

from jail in Manila to attend it. Their

proposition embraces seven points and

reads more like the proposition of con-

querors dictating terms of peace than of

repentant or subdued rebels who have

repeatedly asked for terms. Their terms, as

first, amnesty. That is offered free and full

by the President's proclamation. Second,

the return by Americans to the Philippines of

confiscated property; the government could

probably afford to do this, but it is a mat-

ter for its own decision. Third, employ-

ment for the revolutionary generals in the

navy and militia, when established; this

seems to contemplate an independent mili-

tary and naval establishment for the Phil-

ippines, and is an impudent demand.

Fourth, the application of the Filipino re-

venues to succor needy Filipino soldiers; an

other impudent demand, and one that ig-

nores all other uses for the revenue but the

one named. Fifth, a guarantee to the Phi-

lipinos of the exercise of the personal rights

accorded to Americans by their Constitu-

tion; the Constitution itself is sufficient

guaranty of such rights. Sixth, establish-

ment of civil governments at Manila and

in the provinces; that will follow as a mat-

ter of course. Seventh, expulsion of the

friars; this is an embarrassing demand.

The Filipinos have the friars and are very

anxious to get rid of them, but they have

no right to ask the United States to expel

any class of citizens from the islands.

That is not the American way. It should

be enough if the United States promises

the complete separation of church and

state and the absolute exclusion of the

friars from any participation in civil af-

fairs; the exaction of tithes, the collec-

tion of taxes, the infliction of penalties, etc.

The Filipinos ask too much. They should

be well satisfied with the President's offer

of complete amnesty, and for the rest

should trust to the protection of the Amer-

ican Constitution and the liberality and

justice of the United States. They are not

in a position to dictate quite so much.

Nevertheless, the conference is an event

of considerable importance and will prob-

ably lead to practical results.

THE PRESENT DUTY.

The latest intelligence from China is of a

very alarming nature. If true, scores if

not hundreds of foreigners have been mas-

sacred. If true, the Boxers are sustained

by the Chinese army, while the allies, as

they may be called, have no adequate force

to bring against them promptly. Chinese

armies have not been held in high regard

as a fighting force, but if they are vic-

torious at the outset they may acquire a

military spirit which may make it a very

difficult task to defeat them. Just now it

appears to be the purpose of the leading

nations to unite to punish China for not

keeping its treaty obligations to protect

foreigners. Even if the present outbreak

were opposed by the government of China,

it might be regarded as the duty of the

powers interested to unite in aiding it to

put down rebellion, but it now seems that

the present dynasty is secretly if not open-

ly encouraging the war on foreigners.

Much as many Americans regret it, there

seems to be no other way for the United

States to join the other nations in re-

solving its citizens in China and in mak-

ing it safe for foreigners to live there. All

that the act involves is the pacification of

China, which is in insurrection against the

civilized world.

It is objected that by aiding in the sub-

jugation of the Chinese we shall assist the

greedy nations that have for a long time

been wishing to parcel out the empire

among themselves. This may be true, but

so long as we have a treaty with all of

these nations that all will maintain the

open door toward us, it can be no concern

of the United States to object to the break-

ing up of China. Even the rule of Russia

can make matters no worse than they are.

It is probable that a war may result from

failure to agree upon a division of the ter-

ritory, but the United States need not take

a share of it. The powers will be quite

willing to let the United States keep out of

the deal. No one can make us take what

we do not want, and it is certain that we

do not want any part of China.

AN OLD CRIME RECALLED.

There are indications that the case of

two Irishmen now under consideration by

the government and the immigration au-

thorities at New York may become a some-

what celebrated one. The two men alled-

ge to be Joseph Mullett and James Fitzhar-

ris, the latter known as "Skin the Goat,"

and both former Fenian conspirators and

ex-convicts. They were convicted in 1883

for complicity in the Phoenix Park mur-

der. At the time of its commission this

crime attracted world-wide attention, and

it had a marked effect on the Irish ques-

tion in Great Britain. The victims of the

crime were Lord Cavendish, chief secre-

tary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and

Thomas Henry Burke, under secretary.

Both were popular men in England, and

were not in any sense hostile to Ireland.

On the 6th of May, 1882, two days after

Lord Cavendish's arrival in Dublin, as they

were walking together in Phoenix Park,

four men drove up rapidly in a jaunting

car, and, leaping out, attacked the two of-

ficials, stabbed them repeatedly with long

knives, and left them dead on the ground.

The assassins jumped into their car and

drove away. The double murder caused a

thrill of horror throughout the world. In

due time the detectives ferreted out an

organized band of political assassins in

Dublin, and seventeen arrests were made,

including Mullett and Fitzharris. One of

the arrested persons turned state's evi-

dence. Mullett was shown to be one of the

chief of the organized band of assassins

and accessory to the Phoenix Park mur-

ders, though not one of the four assassins.

Fitzharris drove the jaunting car in which

the assassins escaped. Both were convicted

and sentenced to penal servitude for

life. Having recently been pardoned, after

seventeen years' imprisonment, they came

to the United States. The question now

before the authorities is whether they shall

be admitted or not. The immigration laws

of the United States exclude criminals, and

they ought to, and these men have been

convicted of murder and conspiracy to

murder. The question is whether they

should be held and treated as ordinary or

professional criminals. On their arrival at

New York the commissioner of immigra-

tion detained them temporarily and re-

ferred the question of their admission to